WHE YORK HERALL, MONDAY PRESENTARY 18 1806.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. PROGRESS OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Flare-up between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Decline in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Censels 90 1-4 a 90 3-8.

&c., &c., &c.

The royal mail steamship Canada, Captain Long, form Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, February 2, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

She brings no intelligence of the Pacific.

The Collins steamship A lands arrived out at Liverpool at 6:15 A.M., on Thursday, the 31st January. The steamer Belgique was still at Southampton, and her agents had returned the passage money and compensation. Her cargo had been taken out and was found to be but little is jured. She was to go into the graving

dock for repairs.

A short armistice, it is thought, will be forth with agreed The British Parliament had assembled. The Queen's

speech is quite meagre, and does not mention American affairs. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The London Morning Advertiser has the fullowing an-We regret to hear that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the Foreign Office, on Iuesday, very angry words passed be-

tween them relative to the Central American question. THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS The despatches of the Russian government, completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the un-

conditional acceptance of Austria's propositious, were re-ceived at Vienna on the 23d ult., and a courier immediately conveyed them to Pavis and London. A memo andum embodying the propositions had been

signed at Vienna, and sent to Paris and London. It is reported that the congress will meet at Paris on February 17-that very little time will be lost in the discussion of the subject, and that the whole matter will be brought to a conclusion by February 25. The signing of the preliminaries, prior to the opening

of the conference, now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiary.

tions exacted by the ailies preliminary to her admission into the peace conferences, and that consequently she will be excluded from the conference, but be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

potentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Titoff and Fenton. Lord Clarendon represents England; Marquis d'Azeglio, Sar-dinis; Count Buol, Austria; M. Waleuski, France; Dervish Pasha, Turkey.

THE CRIMEA.

The correspondence from the Crimes, from the English camp, to san 18, reports the army healthy. The Russians continue to fire from the North forts. Prince Gortschakoff had handed over the command to General Luders, and issued a new valedistory to the commander. On the 9th of January the Russians made an expedi-

tion over the ice to attack Kertsch, but General Vivian being on the alert, they retired.

THE BALTIC.

Letters received to the 30th ult. speak of mild weather, and the resumption of navigation, more or less, at Pil-lau, Memel and Cuxhaven. The ice was breaking up. ASTA MINOR.

General Williams was at Tiflis on the 14th of December. awaiting orders from St. Petersburg as to his destination. We know nothing of Kars, excepting that the town is oc-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The money market was more stringent—Consols had alightly declined, closing on Friday at 90% a 90%, for money, and 90% a 91 for account. The builton in the Bank of England had decreased during the week to the

Messre. Baring Bros. say that United States securities

are easier, and in some cases lower, with an unsettled rally unchanged. The following are their quotations:-

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. say that during the early part of the week an advance of %d. a %d. (owing to a temporary case in the money market, and the light stock on hard,) was established on the quotations of the previous Friday, but at the close prices became somewhat easier, although not quotably lower.

The Brokers' Circular cails the advance upon the week % of a penny. The sales footed up 85,000 bales, of which

speculators tock 14,000 and exporters 12,000 bales. The business of Friday was about 12,000 bales. The latter circular quotes as follows:—

Fitir. Middling

The whole number of bales of cotton at Liverpool is stated at 419,000, of which 253,000 were American.

LATEST. On Saturday, 2d inst., the market opened steady, but prices were scarcely so firm as on Friday. The sales were estimated at 10,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER. The Manchester advices are more favorable, trade

LIVERPOOL BEEADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular quotes presentules considerably fower, the demand limited, and prices irregular. Flour is variously quoted, at a decide of is. a ls. 6d.; wheat, 3s. a 3s. 6d., and corn, ls. a 3s. The prices are also called nominal. The following are the figures in Brown, Bhipley & Co.'s Circular:—Western Canal flour, 37s.; Ohio, 40s.; white corn, 37s. 6d. a 39s.; yellow, 36s.; mixed, 36s.; white wheat, 11s. 2d. a 11s. 5d.; red, 10s. 2d. a 10s. 4d. Other circulars quote Western Canal flour, 36s. a 37s.; Philade phia and Baltimore, 39s. a 39s. flour, 36s. a ora., 56s. 6d.

The warkets on Saturday, generally, were dull, and

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, quote provisions generally dul and lower. New prime mess beef 120s., and buyers demanding a reduction. Pork dull and nominal; prime mess slightly declined. Bacon— Stock light; Western quiet at 37s.; market closed duil. Lard declined to 60s., and transactions limited. The quality of the recent arrivals was bad.

On Saturday the markets were dull, and prices with-

The Brokers' Circular remarks:—Sugar declined is. Rice depressed, and business small. Rosin slightly advanced; quoted at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 5d. for common, to 8s. 3d. for fine. Turpentino quiet. Spirits steady at 35s. 6d. Tar quiet. Pearl ashes dull at 47s.; pots, 29s. Linseed off dull at 49s.; Rape heavy, at 49s.; nothing doing in seal or cod ells. Tailow dull; North American, 58s. Philadelphia bark slow of sale, at 11s. 6d. Palm oil neg'ected. Dye woods in fair demand, at about former rates. Tea—Common quiet, at 9½d. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co, report the markets generally dull. Coffee steady, at firmer rates. Breadstuffs considerably lower. Iron firm; Welsh bars £8 5s., rails £8 5s. a £3 10s. Sugar 1s. lower. Rice alightly Ceclined. Tallow 58s. 6d. a 58s. 9d., deliverable to March next, and 52s. 6d. to the end of the year. Saltpetu rather lower, and market dull.

petre rather lower, and market dull. LIVERPOOL PREIGHT MARKET. The quotations for iron, from Liverpool to New York were 19s. a 17s. 6d. Hardware, 12s. 6d. HAVRE MARKET.

Havas, Jan. 30, 7866.

Sales of Cotton for the week, 3,500 bales, closing about 1 franc telow previous quotations. Tres ordinaire, 8%. Breadstuffs considerably lower, say 3 to 16 francs. Coffee marke firm. Sugar dull.

graph east of Sackville, N. B., ceased to work, and at a late hour last night a despatch from the Sackville office informed us that a heavy rain storm was prevailing, and that there was no prospect of the wires working

aguin during the night.]

An Act to Incorporate the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The people of the Sate of New York, represented in the tenaie and Assembly, so enact as follows:

Notion I. Samuel F.B. Morse, Anjan Mann, Jr., Isaac Sherman, Arabibaic Russell, Hiram Barney, Hanry E. Perreport, John Bigelow, Samuel F.B. tetworth, Dean Richmond, Charles Macon, John F. Winslow and their associates, and alter persons who hereafter, pursuant to this act, shall become holders of the stock hereinafter mentioned, a chereby constituted a body pottic acd corporate by the name of the "Trans-A lanic Feigraph Compary," for the purpose of establishing telegraphic compary," for the purpose of establishing telegraphic compary, and their act when the continent of Europe and North America, and of having, holding, executing and a joing alt the lights powers and privileges necessary to the establishment of such a line of communication, and to do all other acts or taings within the scope or purposes contempared by this act.

Nec. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist of the sum of one milion of dollars, which shall be deemed personal property, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, with the privilege hereafter to the said company, by resolution of the Board of Directus, and with the concent of the holders of amjority of the stock, to increase hereafter the capital stock, from time to time, but not to an amount exceeding five millions of dollars—provided that no assignment or transfer of any shale shall be valid until such transfer shall be registered in the nock to be kept for the purpose, and provided that any person, on ceasing to be a stockholder, shall size case to be a member of said con particular, and with the concent of the holders of his person, and provided that any person, on ceasing to be a stockholder, shall aim ease of the lawful construct, complets, are purposed to the said company.

Sec. 3. The said company shall construct, complets are purposed to the lawful for sum company t

smouth of the cost of such concessions, grants and privings. In p-yment therefor, and the stock, and not simile to any further calls.

See 5. The conserns of the said corporation shall be meanaged by a B and of Directors, to consist of not less than seven nor more than fifteen members, who shall be stockholdes so I said company, and who (except the first i ectors hereby apprinted) shall hod their offices for one year, and usual others are chosen in their pisces.

See, 6. So soon as one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock shall be subscribed, the company shall go into operation, and the said Samuel F. B. Morse. Abijan Mann, Jr., Issae Sherman, Archibald Russell Hiran Barney, Henry E. Plerrepour John Rigolow, Samuel F. Batwewoth, Duan Richwond, Charles Mason and John F. Winslow shall be the first directors of said company, and shall have the power of aciding to their number such persons as a majority of them shall elect, but not so as to make the whole number of directors exceed fifteen, and such Board of Directors shall hold their offices until the second Tuesday of April, one thousand eight handred and fifty-acrem, and until others are chosen in their places.

Sec. 7. The derectors, exc pt for the first year, shall be antually chosen by the stockholders of whom two-hirds shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business at such time and place in the city of New York, and on such notice as a said be preserved by the by-laws of said corporation, and the management, control and disposition of the property, estaw and effects of the said corporation, and the management, control and disposition of the property, estaw and effects of the said corporation, the innesser of chares the dudies and conduct of the directors and of their officers fand servents, the election and meeting of the directors, and all matters whatsoever which may appointed by the by-laws of the said corporation, the analysis of the directors as a should not be made on the day appointed by the by-law of the said corporation that appointed by the by-law of the said corporation, the said corporation shall not for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved, but another day shall without delay be appointed on similar notice, as a foresaid, for the election of directors of the said corporation for the said corporation.

shall citile the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy. In case it should at any time happin that an ecotion of circulors shull not be made on the day appointed by the by-law of the said corporation, the said corporation shall not for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved, but another day shall without delay be appointed on similar notice, as a foresaid, for the election of directors of the said corporation.

Fice. 8. The directors (of whom a majority shall constitute a quarum for the transaction of business) shall appoint such other officers and agents as they shall deem necessary. When any vacancy shall happen among the directors, it may be diled by the remaining directors for the remains of of the term only, and the directors may remove all offices, and may fail all vacancies in the offices, and they may sinc require security for any of the officers, agents or servants of the company for the faithful performance of their duries, and the faithful performance of the side of their duries, and the faithful performance of the side of their duries and approximate the faithful performance of the side of their duries and approximate the faithful performance of the side of the side of the sect the same of stock need of nimes such execut acministrator, guardian or trustee, at all meeting the company, and may vote as a stockholder; and ev-person pledging his stock as aforesaid may, in like miner, represent the same and vote accordingly. Sec. 14. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect immediately.

Jersey City News.

Rairoad Collision.—On Saturday morning, the 6 o'clock A. M. train from Newars for New York, with a number of freight cars attached, came to a calt near the Hack-neack river, from the heaviness of the train, and the shippery condition of the track. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the 6½ o'clock train came up, and ran into the rear of the first train, acativering a car load of hoop poles, and smashing other freight cars. No person was hurt. The locomotive (60-w Williamson) of the latter train was considerably injured, and rendered uncless for the present.

The Present.—The British steamship Persia will be open

for the present.

The Prima.—The British steamship Persis will be open to-day and to-morrow. (Monday and Tuesday.) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., for public inspection. The admission will be one shilling each, and the proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the poor of Jersey City.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

gation Between the United States of America and the Republic of Sicaragua. The following is a copy of the treaty made be tween John H. Wheeler, United States Minister to

Nicaragua and the old government. It has been ratified by the Rivas government, but Marcy declines to receive the envoy bearing it :-

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY :-In the Name of the Most Holy Thinty:—
Commercial intercourse having been for some time established between the United States and the Republic of Sienagua, it seems good for the security as well as the encoursgement of such commercial intercourse, and for the maintenance of good understanding between the United States and raid republic, that the relations now subsisting between them should be regularly acknowledged

plenipotentiaries, to wit:—The President of the United States, John Hill Wheeler, Minister Resident near said Republic, and His Excellency, Dep. President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Senor Don Sebastian Escobar and Sencr Don Agustine Aviles, who, after having communi eated to each other full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and consluded the fol-

ment of the Republic of Nicaragua and its citizens on the other.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be between all the territories of the United States and the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua a reciprocal freedom of commerce.

The subjects and citizens of the two countries respectively, shall have full libercy freely and securely to some with their ships and cargoes to all piaces, ports and rivers, in the territories aforessid, to which other foreigners are, or may be permitted to come, to enter the same, and to remain and reside in aty part thereof respectively; also, to hire said occupy houses an awarehouses for the purpose of their commerce; and generally, the merchants and traiers or each nation respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protestion and security for their commerce, suples always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

In the manner, the respective ships of war and Post office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harvors, rivers, and places to which other foreign ssips of of war and packets are or may be permitted to come, to enter the same, to anchor, and er remain there and refic; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

By the right of catering places, parts and rivers, mentioned in this article, the privilege of carrying on the creating trade is not understord; in which trade national vessels only of the country where the trade is carried on are permit ed to engage.

This article, in no manner, shall be so construed as to derigate from the privilege granted by the republic of Nicaragua to the Accessory Transit Company.

ARTICLE III.

Nicai sgua to the Accessory Transit Company.

It being the intention of the two high contracting parties to bind themselves by the preceding articles, to treat each other on the fooling of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between hem, that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and cavigation, which either contracting party has sotually granted or may grant hereafter to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects of the other contracting party grantiously, if the concession in favor of that other nation shall have been grantious, or in return for a compensation as cearry as possible of proportional value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional.

by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE IV.

No higher nor other duties shall be imposed on the importations into the territories of the United States of any article being the grow h, produce or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua, and no h guer or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the ropublic of Nicaragua of any articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other toreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories of either of the high contracting parties, on the exportation of any articles to the t-rritories of the other, than such as are or may hejarapable on the exportation of the fike articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or inportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the Cultica States, or to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the republic of Nicaragua, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE V.

No bigher nor other duties or payments, on account of tomosgo, of ignt or harbor dues, or pilotage, of salvage, in case of either damage or shipwreck, or on account of any local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of Nicaragua on vessels of the United States, than these payable ty Nicaraguan vessels; nor in any of the ports of he United States on Nicaraguan vessels than shall be payable in the same ports of vessels of the United States, Arricle VI.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the republic of Nicaragua of any article

tion shall be made in the vessels of the United States or Nizangua.

ARTICLE VII.

All merchants, commanders of ships and other, citizens of the United States, shall have full liberty in all the territy ries of the Republic of Nicaragua to manage their own affairs themselves, as permitted by the laws; or to commit them to the management of whomscover they please as broker, factor, agent or interpreter, nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in those empacties than those employed by Nicaraguans, nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by Nicaraguan citizens; and absolute firedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares or merchandise imported into, or exported from the Republic of Nicaragua, as they shall see good, observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall be eployed in the territories of the United States by the citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua, under the same contitions.

The citizens of the high contracting parties shall reci-

disc imperted into, or exported from the Republic of Nicaragua, as they shall see good, observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall be epigyed in the territories of the United States by the citizens of the Repub ico of Nicaragua, under the same concitions.

The citizens of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enj-y fall and perfect protection for their persons and property; and shal have free and open access to the Courts of Justice in said countries respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all cases, the attorneys, advocates, or agents of whatever description, whom they may thick proper; and they shall enjoy in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein as untive citizens.

ARTICLE VIII.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading or unlading of ships, the safety of the merchandise goods and effects, the succession to personal states by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination by sale, donation, exchange, testament or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the olizens of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges ilberiles and rights as mative citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties toan those which are or may be paid by native citizens as the integral by the mercantile taws of each country respectively.

This article does not include the retail of merchandise, but this shall be regulated by the mercantile taws of each country. If any citizen of either of the hola laws and regulations of each country respectively.

This article does not include the retail of merchandise, but this shall have doe and full effect, and the legaless and regulations of each country respectively.

This article access not include the retail of merchandise, but this shall have dee and full effect, and the legale

ed.

Nr shall the property of either, of any kind, be
to any public object without full and just compento be paid in advance.
to citizens of each of the two high contracting
this like the unlimited right to go to any part The number of farms in New Hampshire is 47,408; in Vermont, 48,312; in Massachusetts, 56,082; Connectiont, 31,756; Fhode Island, 8,398.

of the territories of the other, and in all cases edj.; the same security as the natives of the country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

of the territories of the other, and in all cases end to same security as the natives of the country where they reade, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for each of the two high contracting parties to point consule for the protection of traits, to reside in any of the territories of the other party. But before any consul shall set as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted to the government to which he is sent; and either of the high contracting particular places as they judge fit to be excepted.

The diplomatic agents of Nicaragua, and consult, shall enjoy, also the sent of the same rank belonging to the allowed to the sents of the same rank belonging to the most tavered nations, and in like manner the diplomatic agents and consuls of the same rank belonging to the most tavered nations, and in like manner the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favored nations.

Article XI.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Nicaragua, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either who high contracting parties, the citizens of either who may be write in the errors of the other shall, if residing on the coast be allowed six months, and if in the interior, a whole year, to what up their accounts and dispose of their property, and a safe conduct skall be given of their property, and a safe conduct skall be given of the ligh footnated by garties who are established of the high contracting garties who are established of the refress of the other, in trade or other employment, where the privage of their property, and a safe conduct skall be given of the ligh contracting parties, provide of the remaining and committing such trades or employment, without any manner of interruption, in the lift of property the property of the high contracting parties,

their veyage without costacle or hindrance of any hind.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is agreed between the United States and the Republic of Nicarsgra, that upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, office sor authorities, respectively made, they will deliver up to justice all parsons of either charty who may seek an asylom or conceatenct which the territories of the other, charged with the ortime of murker, or assent with an intent to commit murder, or place, or assent, or robbery, or rape, or fargery or the utterface of forged papers, or burglary, or fabrication or directlation of counserfeit coin or paper money, or the embezziement of public funds committed within the initiation of cither party. Provides that this shall only be done upon such evidence of brinding this according to the laws of the place where the fugitive may be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had reen there committed, and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have the power, just dettin and suthority, upon complaint made on cath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates sear-critically, to the end that he evidence be sufficient to santial the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or angistrate to certify the asset to the executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such Jugitive.

The expenses of such apprehension and delivery shall.

that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fu-gitive.

The expenses of such apprehension and delivery shall be herre and defrayed by the party who makes the re-quisition and receives the fuguity.

See. 2. That when any person acruss of the crimes me-tioned in this treaty soull have committed a new crime in the territories of the State where he has sought an asy-lum, or may be found, such person shall not be deliver-ed up under the stipulations of this treaty until he shall have been tried and shall have been acquirted of such new crime, or shall have received the punishment due to such erime.

ARTICLE XV.

ARTICLE XV.

If any one or more of the dissens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harming and good corresponders between the two nations shall not be intercupied thereby—each party engaging in no way to protect the effender or sanction such violation.

2. If (which, indeed, cannot be expected) unfortunately any of the articles consisted in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare was sgainst the other on completing of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself of such injuries or change, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and as listaction, and the same shall have been either refused or upreasonably de syed.

ARTICLE XVI.

The two high contracting Powers, destring to make the treaty as durable as possible, agree that this treaty shall remain in full force for the term of twelve years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and either party shall have the right to notify the other of its intention to such notice be given, then this treaty shall continue terminate, after or reform this treaty shall continue is shall noticy the other of its intention to alter, reform the day on which one of the parties shall noticy the other of its intention to alter, reform or abregate his treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications and enter nonthese respective stalls.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their respective scale.

Done at the city of Granada, republic of Nicaragua, Central America, this twentieth day of June, in the year

scale.

Done at the city of Granada, republic of Nicaragua, Central America, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fitty-five.

JNO. H. WHEELER,
SEBASTIAN EGOBAR,
AUGUSTIN AVILES.

The Rapids of the San Juan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Having seen an account in yest-rdsy's Herald of the ceath of Charles B. Clark, at Roshuta Rapids, San Juan river, I take the Sberty—being acquainted with that lo-cality—of addressing you this communication.

The large steamships never do ascend the river, on ac-count of a large sand bar that obstructs its mouth. They

count of a large sand bar that obstructs its mouth. They always drop anchor in the harbor of San Juan del Norie, directly opposite to Pueta Arenas. River steamers of aght draught towefore cime a long-dide to take off passengers and freight. There are no rapids in the river until you reach the Machuka rapids, which are sixty-eight miles from its mouth, where passengers, during the dry reason, have to change boats for smaller ones, to cross the steamer of the state of th

Mile. Rackel, it is said, pays all the expenses of com-pletize the contract with her troupe, and their expenses home, that her brother may not suffer. Does anybody remember that long wind a contract, signed and sworn to, between Rachel as a Faix? Rev. Dr. Peabody, of the King's chapel, is Boston, leaves this week for St. Augustine, Florida, for the benefit of his health. He has leave of absence for four months.

months.

Hen. Timethy Davis, M. C., visited the Senate and House, in Boston, on the 15th inst.

The South Boston Mercury understands that William L. Jordan has been removed from the office of Postmaster of South Boston, and Edwin B. Spinney has been chosen his successor.

er of South Boston, hosen his successor. Hon. H. S. Baird, of Green Bay, Selivered the annual actress before the State Historical Society, in the Senate chamber at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 6th inst.

TRE LATEST MEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE—ENOTHE BENCONTRE—GOV. SHANNON'S ENSTRUCTIONS.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1856. Several of the House committees have met and organ on Flections and neked a continuation of his case unti Kansas. The committee deemed it politic to dispose of this exciting subject as early as possible; and rule Reeder to make a written statement of what records he de-sired to procure, and what he expected to prove by de-positions. If deemed relevant, the evidence will be submitted to Gen. Whitfield, and the question will be immediately disposed of; otherwise, great delay will occur, and corresponding excitement follow.

A disturbance occurred late last evening at the National of Texas, growing out of a letter published in the Phila-delphia Args s. and written by Peeples, relative to an arrest of Col. Parker H. French, in New York, by Giddings, for forgery. Giddings pronounces the charge maliciously false, and speaks of Col. F. in the highest terms. He attempted the use of his cane on P., but failed, owing to the hasty retreat of the latter, who promises a correction.

powers to call into service the United States troops which are now being collected in and around Kansas. The President sends to the Senate to morrow a special mesasge, detailing the instructions given to Governor S. E.

FORTHCOMING DEBATE ON KANSAS AFFAIRS-AN-OTHER STRUGGLE FOR THE SPOILS. Washington, Feb. 17, 1856.
The Karsus imbroglio, together with the President's

proclamation, and the difficulties growing out of the in-terference of the "border ruffians," will be brought be fore the House to-morrow or next day, in the course of which a spicy debate may be expected. The republican

which a spicy debate may be expected. The republican side of the Houss will open the ball.

A desperate struggle is now gring on as to who will get the House binding. It is a fat job, and there are some thirty applicants. The friends of Follett, the deseated candidate for printer, are making cesperate efforts in his

ACCOUNTS FROM KANSAS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1856.

Letters continue to be received from Kansas, repeating bat it is the cetermination of each party in the Ferritory to carry out its purposes, and predicting a bloody collision, unless the federal government promptly interferes.

collision, unless the recers government prompts and ferres.

Lewis Clephane, a clerk in the office of the National Era, was last evening elected a delegate to the Pitteburg tegro worshippers' convention, by the Republican Asso-dation of Washington. Fusion of the Democratic Organs at Albany Mr. Johnson, of the Albany Aryus, yesterday sold his interest in that establishment to h spartber, Mr. Ohn steck, and Mr. Van Dyke disposed of his share of the Albany Aryus, entered having been made for the consolidation of the two Journals. The first namber of the Albany Allos and Aryus, under the management of Mesers. Comstock & Cassidy, will appear on Monday, Feb. 18. It will be a murning paper.

From the East.

SNOW STORM AT BOSTON—DEPENTION OF THE EAST ERN TRAIN.

BOSTON, Feb. 17, 1856.

It has been snowing here nearly all day and blowing a gale. All the ratiroads are badly incommoded by the diffts.

Gwing to the snow on the track, no mail train will leave here to night for New York.

Play kets.
PROVIDENCE Feb. 16, 1856.
Cotton—Sales for the week foot up about 3 000 beles, at full rates, the market closing with a firm fee leg. Wool—the market continues firm for all descriptions; alles for the week, 81 500 bbs. Printing cloth—Stock tory legislations.

sales for the week, 48,000 pieces.

Important to the Van Rensselaer Tenants.

[From the Trey Daily Budget.]

We give place below to the opinion of Inter Justice Gardner, rendered at the last session of the Contr of Appeals, upon a subject in which most of the inhabitants of the familie part of our county are more or less interested. The case is Van Rensselaer v. Suyder, when Van Rensselaer brought an ejectment suit against Snyder to recover his farm for the non-payment of the rent, under the law to abolish distress for rent, or what is more examinally known as the fitten day notice law. On the trial at the Circuit, juoguout went against Snyder. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the Circuit was sustained, and then the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment of the Court below were affirmed.

For Resistant vi. Suplex.—Gamber C. J.—The control between the langiford and the tenant in this case provides among other things for the populate of the rentrol express occiditor, that if no sufficient distress can be expressed, and everything therein contained are and the express occiditor, that if no sufficient distress can be expressed, or it either of the conditions and covenants hereinbefore contained upon the part of the lesses, to be performed, fulfilled and kept, a shall be bridge, that then and in race and every such case, from thenceforth end from all times thereafter, it shall be bridge, that then are in race and every such case, from thenceforth end from all times thereafter, it shall be bridge, that then are in race to enter, &c. The act of 1810, chap 274, about here of the control of the con

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Bis Power-Comonfort's Forces Marching Against Him-Santa Anna, His Property His Acts and Als Officers.

We copy the following extracts from a letter addressys a gentleman highly creditable from his social position a resident in Vera Cruz. likewise distinguished

to a resident in Vera Cruz. likewise distinguished by character and position:—

Maxico, Jan. 25, 1856.

You will have heard of Haro's taking pessession of Puebla, but under a captulation, which gives an idea of his very great weakness, since he made concessed as he would not have acceded to, but for this rame reas. It much the more as he must have been aware that they garrison of Puebla was provided with but an inaggifacent park of artiflery, general Castillo having left it purposes to rewulation, he wanted the war summunition much more for himself. It appears to me to oe easy for the latter to remain triumobant, in spite of the surrender of Puebla, since the government exhibits a great deal of activity in taking up again operations against that place.

To-day entered this capital one thousand eight hundred men coming from Cuernawaca, in the Sou h, who had been organized there since the outbreak of the last revolution. To morrow will enter now huntred mensent by the Governor of Colons, who joining the above mentioned corps and the one thousand eight handeed of the brigade of Zulaga, the live hundred who form an intermediale corps between the Greendiers of the Gaard and the active army of Leon; the five hundred of the Fourteenth regiment, which has been organized by Artesga and not being willing to side with Castilio, came back to this capital with the Lieutenant Colonel and the most of his officers; one regiment of cavity, five hundred picked men of the National Guard, which had been organized by so good a spril, bat it was descarred of inducing them to capitulate.

All these tygether without reckoning the corre ponding a tillery, will form a division of six thousand six hundred men, who left Puebla, and are now in Ris Fris, all saffuncted by so good a spril, bat it was descarred of inducing them to capitulate.

All these tygether without reckoning the corre ponding a tillery, will form a division of six thousand six hundred men, who the day after to morrow will leave function when he had been known.

ZACAPOAZILA, Dec. 19, 1855. The undersigned, assembled at Funts, taking in com

The undersigned, assembles at Funts, taking in consideration that—
First—The revolution set up against the government of General Santa anna was eminently automat, and ought, therefore, to have been prought about for the principal causes of the revolution were want of guarantees for the citzens, the most rigorous exclusiveness in the administration and disorder in the distillution of taxes.

Third—That the actual government exhibits the same vices, since there is the same want of guarantees, the same vices, since there is the same want of guarantees, the same exclusiveness in the administration and a still greater disorder in the public florances.
Fourth—That the nomination of the actual President is not the expression of the actual government is allowed to continue lorger, no other result can be closed for than the continues ion of anaraby, of the now leaved disorder in the public and the separation of same fit is states.

Sixth—That may result must, as a way short time.

brit g on the rain of the republis and a maximality. We cedare:

First—The object of the revolution has been falsified by making it serve as me particular interests to the prejudice of the general public good.

Second—The actual government is cleavewed.

Third—The organic stances awarn to in the June of the year 1845 are proclaimed and consequently should maxediately govern the republic.

Fourth—Until the reamon of the Coogress, in compliance with the air resaid principles, a Provisional President is to be nominated, provided with sufficient authority for the government of the republic.

Fifth—The person who will be nominated as chief, in order to execute the present plan, assisted by a council composed of persons known for their morality, alaests and particusm, and who at the same time, represent the interests of all classes and localities, without distinction for parties, will proceed to the election of the provisional resident.

of parties, will proceed to the election of the provisional President.

Six h—The first Congress assembled by virtue of the organic statutes will be provided with sufficient authority for the assistant of the aforementioned statutes, and for introducing into them such reforms as will assure the progress of the republic and its independence and maintain also.

Seventh—The individuals who compuse the attual government will, give an account of their acts to the first Congress, which will meet in account of their acts to the first Congress, which will meet in account of their acts to the first Congress, which will meet in account of their acts to the first Congress, which will meet in account of their acts to the first Congress, which will meet in account of the present plan.

LUB G. DE O SOLLO.

JUAN DE OLLOQUI

[Bere follow the signatures of the other chiefs and officials, authorities and principal citizens of this town.]

Thus copy.—T. Onter Monagranio Secretary.

THE COMMANDANT OF VERA CRUZ REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF SANTA ANNA'S PROPERTY-COMONFORT'S DECREE.

Chief of the State of Vera Cuz, to its inhabitants:-His Excellency the Minister of Justice has comm

Igi acio de la Llave, Governor and Commandant-inChief of the State of Vera Cuz, to its inhabitants:—

His Excellency the Minister of Justice has communicated to me the following decree:—

Ignacio Comosfort, actual President of the republis, makes anown to the inhacitants that,

By virtue of his authority conferred on him by the third article of the plan proclaimed in Ayutas, and referred in Acapulco, and in fail a scordance with ha ministry, has decreed what follows:—

Art. I. D Antenio Lopez de Sanza Auna shall be judged by the Supreme Curt of Justice for the following artimes committed during the time of his dictatorship.

First—For having sold, by means of a treaty with the Carlottanting the fifth article of the convention of the 6th February, 1863, which imposed on him the saved duty, corroborated by an oah taken by him before the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the 20th April of the afoceaste jear, of detending the integrity of the Mexican territory; the lat article of the join del Hospido, ratified in the last and 5th of the above mentioned convention, wherein the indivisibility of the mation was guaranteed. Lastly, the lat article of the before of the same territorial integrity.

Second—For having violated the 8th article of the aforementioned convention, which, even if Santa Annashould have been able to dismember the territory, would have required a ratification by the Sate Courent, in order to reder valid the treaties which it would have been an urgent necessity to conclude with foreign powers, a ratification of which the treat yet five Mexita Valley, write to take this money for himself.

Fifth—For having appropriated to himself a considerable aum of the purchase money of insails Valley, write to take this money for himself.

Fifth—For having appropriated to himself a considerable and other work under a permitted, by way of a contract extered into with same merchants, that a great number of the republic of Yucaran were caused an any high each of the last of the following a permitted to th

with the dates and documents they may require for their Art. 9. As soon as the persons who served the ministries under the late diciatorably shall have been select, they shall be put at the disposal of the tribucel which has to judge them.

Art. 10. All common orimes or infractions of law which the persons comprised in the present decree may have committed shall be judged by the competent tribunals. Therefore I order this to be printed published, circulated and duly executed. IGNACIO COMONFORT.

PALACE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF MERICO, Jan. 9, 1886.

I or municate it to your excellency for his beautiful. 9, 1856.
I communicate it to your excellency for his knowledge and its final execution. God and liberty.
Vers Cruz, Feb 27, 1856.
And in order that this decree be executed punctually and duly in the State of Vers Cruz, it shall be published circulated and communicated to whom it may concern.

IGNACIO DE LA LLAVE